TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 49. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. DECEMBER 8, 1920. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

BLUE LAWS HAVE BUT LITTLE CHANCE

Leaders Believe Long Campaign of Education Is Needed

SMOOT IS READY FOR FRAY

Other Members Of Congress Flatly Against Proposition—Crafts Tells Of Reforms To Be Urged.

Washington.—It appears that little progress in blue law legislation is likely during the coming session, and even the reform leaders generally believe that a long course of education and lobbying must preface any active efforts to enact blue laws. They look for a long siege—as was the case in gradually bringing prohibition to a conclusion.

Senator Smoot, who led the fight against the Sabbath Observance bill proposed by Senator Johnston some years ago, announced that his fighting clothes are ready for use and he will throw all his energy into the fray if the prospect of a drastic Sabbath law assumes serious proportions.

"I am opposed to all oppressive and restrictive legislation," said Senator Borah. "I am opposed to all legislation based on the psychology of the recent World War."

"The people of Kansas are not strong for such legislation," said Senator Capper.

"I am certain that no action will be taken on the extreme measures proposed for a long time at least," said Speaker Gillett.

"Of course," said Representative Volstead, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, "the extreme measures proposed would not be reported from a House committee, and there certainly is no chance of their enactment by Congress."

"It has not got a chance, as everyone knows, or ought to," said Champ Clark.

"I do not believe that any of the bills which have been given such wide publicity during the last few days will be passed by Congress," said Representative Randall, author of the wartime prohibition measure.

"I have found no one in Congress who is taking these proposals seriously," said Representative Gard, of Ohio.

Senator Reed, Ashurst and others emphatically denounce the suggestion of putting a muzzle on Sunday.

Representative Focht, of Pennsylvania, thinks the reformers can put in their time better finding some way to relieve want.

"I am for Sunday observance, but I think it is a matter for the individual conscience," Mr. Focht said. "Instead of harassing the people about their shortcomings, we might more properly devote our time and energies to responding to the injunction of the Master to look after 'the least of these' and shorten the distance as rapidly as possible between the alley of misery and want and ignorance and the sumptuous boulevard of excesses. Think it over. There may be something in our doctrine. We believe there is."

Antigambling and movie censorship bills, and amendments to the Prohibition and Drug Enforcement acts, are the only reforms to be urged at this session of Congress, Dr. Wilber F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, wrote to members of Congress.

"You will be interested to know," he wrote, "that the alleged National Sunday bill is not our bill. The Sunday issue is confused with the reform bureau anniversary program because the press got the news about the same time of a meeting 10 days earlier in Washington in behalf of Sunday observance under the auspices of the Pastors' Federation, which is trying to get Congress to restore in substance the Sunday law made for Washington by its own City Council when it was self-governing."

"This Jones-Temple Sunday law is for the capital only and would provide such Sunday rest, in the main, as do the laws of all States, save California."

84,249 KILLED, 224,089 WOUNDED.

More Than 4,400 Americans Lost Part Of One Or More Limbs.

Washington.—Final figures on army casualties in the World War are contained in the annual report of Surgeon-General Ireland, made public, showing 34,249 killed and 224,089 wounded.

The proportion of killed to wounded is about the same as in the Civil War, although mortality from gunshot wounds in the World War was only 8.26 per cent., as compared with 13.6 per cent. in the Civil War.

Deaths from wounds totaled 13,691, or slightly more than 6 per cent., while 158,585 of the wounded, or 70.7 per cent. were returned to duty, the remainder being invalided home for treatment or discharge. More than 4,400 soldiers lost a part of one or more extremities; 66 lost the sight of both eyes; 44 lost the partial sight of both eyes, and 644 lost one eye or the sight of one eye.

GUY T. SCOTT DIES.

Head Of Trust Company And Soldier Victim Of Apoplexy.

Washington.—Major Guy T. Scott, president of the Continental Trust Company, of this city, and a son of former Senator Scott, of West Virginia, died following a stroke of apoplexy. He was 48 years of age and served in the army during the war with Spain and was commandant at Fort Rodman, Mass., during the World War.

BRANDIED CHERRIES AND MINCE MEAT UNDER PROHIBITION BAN.

Houston, Texas.—In what was said to be the opening gun of a nation-wide campaign, Federal prohibition agents here seized virtually all of Houston's visible supply of Christmas brandied cherries and mince meat, put up in glass jars prior to prohibition.

The agents assert that the fruit contained more than one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol.

MEDIATION OFFER IS ACCEPTED

Wilson's Offer Brings Cheer to League Assembly

AN OFFER OF CO-OPERATION

Austria To Be Admitted—Unanimous Action Of Commission Likely To Be Ratified.

Geneva.—The League of Nations city shows a far more cheerful aspect than at any time since the delegates to the assembly began to gather from the four corners of the earth.

The dull, anxious expressions disappeared from many faces, and petty annoyances were lost sight of because the Armenia clouds which menaced the assembly has been broken by President Wilson's acceptance of the role of mediator.

Even Arthur J. Balfour, of the British delegation, who all along has been skeptical of the results of mediation with Mustapha Kemal, Turkish Nationalist leader, expressed gratification at seeing the United States, Brazil and Spain joining hands in an endeavor to settle the vexing problem. The British statesman frankly said that all his doubts regarding the possibility of arriving at any sort of a satisfactory understanding with Mustapha Kemal had not yet disappeared. But one result, he pointed out, had been obtained, and that was "the wonderful spectacle of North and South America and Europe getting together to try to settle a difficulty in an obscure corner on the Black Sea."

"If one had suggested it five years ago," he added, "he would have been regarded as a dreamer and, would, indeed, have been a dreamer had the League of Nations not come in the meantime."

Iene Viviani, representing France, expressed the warmest satisfaction over President Wilson's message and was during the day the object of many congratulations, it being generally conceded that it was his efforts in the assembly that saved the Armenian question from falling a victim to delay.

"President Wilson's action is a big step toward a solution of one of the most serious problems before the Assembly," was the way Lord Robert Cecil characterized the American President's acceptance.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who had been one of the first to become interested in Armenia and is a member of the committee considering developments in that country, was rather inclined to pessimism. When he heard the news, however, he beamed with joy.

"We have found the man," he cried, "and the rest will be easy."

The offer of Spain and Brazil to join in the mediation was left to President Wilson to decide if he desired this co-operation.

Lord Robert Cecil announced that he was still anxious that the $20,000,000 which he had estimated would be sufficient to equip an expedition to help the Armenians be secured.

The council of the League of Nations unanimously approved the invitation drawn up by the military commission calling on the United States to name a representative to sit on the commission.

Austria was unanimously voted a member of the League of Nations by the Commission for the Admission of New States here. It is expected the assembly of the league will ratify this action.

The Commission on Admission of New States unanimously declined to recommend the immediate membership in the League of Costa Rica. The commission also decided not to recommend the entrance of Azerbaijan, Ukraine or Lichtenstein at this time.

WOULD LIMIT HOUSE TO 450.

Representative Hull Will Seek Constitutional Amendment.

Washington.—Representative Hull, Democrat, of Tennessee, said he would introduce a joint resolution in Congress providing for submission to the State of a Constitutional amendment to limit the size of the House of Representatives to 450 members. Membership now totals 435.

Republican House leaders do not expect reapportionment to be considered at the coming session. Representative Siegel, of New York, chairman of the Census Committee, who is expected to introduce a reapportionment bill, has not returned to Washington.

YARDMEN ON TRIAL.

They Are Charged With Stealing Trains.

Chicago.—Four members of the Chicago Yardmen's Association, which called the railroad strike last April, were placed on trial before Judge K. M. Landis, charged with interferring with interstate traffic by stealing trains and turning locomotives loose to run wild. Four others indicted on the same charge recently pleaded guilty and are awaiting sentence

ASK $7,000,000 TO ENFORCE DRY ACT

Estimate of Secretary of Treasury Carter Glass

WAREHOUSE PLAN PROPOSED

Anti-Saloon Leaguers Said To Favor Concentration Of 40,000,000 Gallons Of Whisky In Keeping Of Government.

Washington.—The Secretary of the Treasury will ask for $7,000,000 for the enforcement of prohibition the next fiscal year. That is $2,000,000 more than was allowed by Congress this year. Before the coming session is over that estimate may be increased.

Forcible concentration in a few Government warehouses of approximately forty million gallons of whisky, to be in the keeping of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is proposed in legislation that will be considered by the legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League at a meeting two weeks hence.

No provision to pay for the whisky has been agreed to by the drys. This will be considered by the Ways and Means Committee, which will be asked early in the short session to make provision for whisky supplies.

Treasury officials are understood to be in favor of a bill introduced by Representative Green (Republican, Iowa), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, for eliminating the present warehouse system. His measure permits the purchase, rental and condemnation of warehouses. The following important provision is contained:

"The commissioner may require the removal of any distilled spirits stored in any bonded warehouses to such Government warehouses. The Government warehouses shall be open for the receipt of spirits on which the tax has been paid. The commissioner may cause spirits to be removed from one Government warehouse to another or may authorize such removal at the request of the distiller of the spirits.

"The removal of spirits from a bonded warehouse to a Government warehouse shall be effected by and under the direction of the commissioner, and the expense of such removal shall be borne by the United States."

Suits To Close 32 Saloons.

Chicago.—Suits asking that 32 saloons, cabarets, cafes and roadhouses and one drug store be closed as public nuisances were filed before Judge Kenesaw Landis by Edward Brundage, Attorney-General of Illinois. Mr. Brundage filed 72 similar suits last week, while eight more were brought by District Attorney Charles F. Clyne.

Dry Law To Be Unchanged.

Washington.—The Prohibition Enforcement law probably will stand unchanged, for the present at least. Representative Volstead, Republican, Minnesota, its author, said he had no intention of altering it in any way.

Prohibition enforcement officials, Mr. Volstead added, have not requested additional legislation or any changes in the present law. Congress, however, may act during the coming session, he said, on the bill introduced at the last session by Representative Green, of Iowa, providing for the concentration in fewer warehouses of stocks of bonded liquor for the purpose of insuring more rigid supervision.

ROBBERS GET $476,000 BONDS.

Five Hold Up Two Messengers In Brooklyn, Shooting One.

New York.—Five bandits held up and robbed two bank messengers and escaped with Liberty bonds valued at $476,000. One of the messengers was shot in the head.

The hold-up was committed near the premises of Igoe Brother, Brooklyn, to whom the bonds were being sent by the firm of Kean, Taylor & Co.

Of these bonds $50,000 are registered but the others were negotiable coupon bonds. They were in denomination of $500 and $1,000. One of the messengers was 18 years old and the other was 30. The bandits escaped in a waiting car.

WOULD AID COTTON FARMERS.

Georgia Agricultural Commissioner Seeks Enactment Of Stay Law.

Atlanta, Ga.—Gov. Hugh Dorsey had under advisement a request from Commissioner of Agriculture J. J. Brown for an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of enacting a stay law or moratorium to run 12 months. The Governor has requested Commissioner Brown to prepare a written memorandum on the subject, which the latter will do.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN FLORIDA.

Strung Up To Tree For Alleged Attack On Woman.

Miami, Fla.—J. B. Harris, a 19-year-old negro, was lynched by a mob near Princeton, following an alleged attack upon a white woman. He was identified by his victim and led into a nearby forest, where it was reported the body was left hanging to a tree.

BOYS HELD AS BURGLARS.

Arrest Follows Quarrel Over Division Of Spoils.

New York.—Two alleged boy burglars, one 10, the other 12, are locked up in the Bergen Street Police Station, Brooklyn, as a result of a quarrel over a division of their loot. The younger, according to the police, has confessed to a dozen robberies within two weeks. The older one had a revolver and two boxes of cartridges when caught.

D'ANNUNZIO DECLARES WAR ON ITALY.

Rome.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, in command of the insurgents at Fiume, has declared war on Italy.

General Caviglia, commander of the Italian regulars investing Fiume, in a proclamation to be conveyed to d'Annunzio's forces by airplane, says it is the intention of the Italian Government to enforce the conditions of the Rapallo treaty without delay.

The proclamation invites the poet's legionaries to withdraw behind the frontiers of the free State of Fiume and refrain from useless resistance to the energetic measures the Italian Government is prepared to take.

General Caviglia has also proclaimed a blockade of the coast of the State of Fiume, the islands of Ceglia and Arbe and the neighboring waters.

D'Annunzio has replied that he will instruct the regency's representative at Rome to ask for his passports, and will consider the regency of Quarnero at war with Italy from December 3.

In a private letter to the National Society at Triest, d'Annunzio after inviting the Nationalists to erect barricades, calls Caviglia a traitor and Giolitti a madman.

WORKING ON NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN

Negotiations to Be Resumed at Washington

EXCLUSION OF THE COOLIES

Restriction Of Immigration To Be Accomplished By American Law As Well As Japanese Decree

Washington.—Negotiations between the United States and Japan looking to a new treaty growing out of the adoption of the anti-alien land law in California will not be interrupted by reason of the visit of Secretary Colby to South America. The conversations which were suspended last week during the absence from Washington of Roland S. Morris, American ambassador to Japan, are to be resumed at once, and it was said that since Undersecretary Davis was fully acquainted with the details of the negotiations he and Mr. Morris could bring them to a conclusion.

State Department officers are to confer with leaders in the Senate and House before the negotiations are completed. In this connection it was learned that the exclusion of Japanese coolies from this country is to be accomplished not simply by an imperial Japanese decree, but by American law. This will involve legislation by Congress probably in connection with the whole subject of immigration restrictions which now are being considered by the Senate and House Immigration Committees.

It also was learned that it is not proposed to confer full "civil rights" upon Japanese now in this country. Instead there will be some safeguarding of the property rights of Japanese already legally acquired. This is described as a much narrower privilege than that of the free enjoyment of "civil rights."

The first of the conferences between State Department officers and congressional leaders was held, Representative Johnson, of Washington, chairman of the House Immigration Committee spending an hour at the department. The meeting was described as being of a confidential character.

Sacramento, Cal.—Secretary of State Colby telegraphed to Gov. W. D. Stephens that treaty negotiations with Japan are "informal and tentative and have not as yet reached the point of submission and of formal consideration."

The dispatch replied to the protest of the Japanese Exclusion League of California against provisions in the treaty that would conflict with the anti-alien land law of California.

NO DELAY ON INCOME TAX.

Final Payment Must Be Made By December 15.

Washington.—The fourth installment of the 1919 income taxes must be paid December 15 to avoid penalty according to a warning given out by the Internal Revenue Bureau. The 10 day grace period allowed in former years was revoked by the last Revenue act and payments must be in the offices of revenue collectors by midnight on the date stated or the tax is declared delinquent, the statement said.

ALLEGED MURDERER A SUICIDE

Carolinian Accused Of Killing Wife Found Dead In Cell.

Raleigh, N. C.—Charles E. Davis one of the two Wake county farmers arrested for killing their wives and about the same time, hanged himself in a cell at the jail here.

FOUR ARMY EMPLOYES GUILTY

Convicted Of Stealing $100,000 Worth Of Shirts And Supplies.

New York.—Four army civilian employes were found guilty in Brooklyn Federal Court on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with thefts of $100,000 worth of army shirts, shoes and other supplies stolen from the military base at Bay Ridge. The convicted men are John Sonand. Morris Rosenberg, Bernard Schenstack and Lawrence Pupples.

VIRGINIA NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings In Various Parts of the State

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Petersburg.—Protest against the increased assessment of real estate in this city has been registered by several hundred property owners and plans of the association formed by these owners call for the carrying of the fight to courts.

Danville.—Eighty carpenters, employed on houses being built for the local textile organization by a Charlotte contractor, have laid down their tools as result of a decrease in wages of 10 cents an hour being put into effect.

Salem.—Dr. Charles J. Smith, president of Roanoke College, announced that the general educational board of New York City has subscribed $165,000 to the half million dollar endowment fund which the college is raising provided the institution raises the entire amount.

Danville.—Mayor Harry Wooding set all rumors at rest when he signed the ordinance increasing the salary of the judge of the Corporation Court from $5,000 to $6,000. It had been reported that he might veto it. Judge Elect Price Withers is expected to qualify this week.

Pulaski.—Robert Gibbs, 18, a miner, was caught by a slate rock in the mine of the Virginia Anthracite Coal Corporation and was so badly crushed that he died in a couple of hours. A fellow workman narrowly escaped being caught.

Fredericksburg.—Rev. R. C. Gilmore, of this city, has declined the call extended to him to become pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Harrodsville, Ky., and will continue his pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Fredericksburg, much to the gratification of his congregation and the community.

Norfolk.—The Naval Y. M. C. A. must pay taxes on its Tazewell Street annex, the City Council decided in refusing to cancel a bill for $577.50. The case differs from that in Lynchburg, in which the court ruled in favor of the Y. M. C. A., where rooms in its building were rented, as is done in practically every city. The Norfolk property is rented, it is held, for a purpose not included in its incorporation.

Harrisonburg.—With a view of developing an appreciation for classical music in the citizens of this city, a "Music Lovers' Club" has been organized with some of the best talent here to arrange for concerts to be given, both by local talent and visiting artists. Members of the local choirs and instructors at the Harrisonburg State Normal School for Women, are officers of the organization.

Danville.—Bertie Brafford, aged 35 years, was taking a bath at his home, in North Danville, when all the electric lights in that section went out. Brafford stood up to turn on the light. A second later, members of his household heard a crash. Brafford was picked up dead, having been electrocuted. A small boy nearby, who tried to turn on a light, was shocked to unconsciousness. A prolonged rain is thought to have caused a short circuit.

Harrisonburg.—After he had crashed into her small car with his heavy, seven-passenger automobile and knocked it over a ten-foot embankment on the Valley Pike, near here, a man giving his address as New York city, handed to Miss Mary Brannum the price of a new car and $100 additional. Miss Brannum, according to her story, was stopping along the side of the road when she saw two large cars approaching. Her efforts to get her car further out of the road proved futile, and it was struck before she had time to leave it. The driver settled with the girl's father. She was at once rushed to a hospital, where she remained unconscious for several hours.

Danville.—The chances of Lynchburg or Roanoke becoming a member of the Piedmont Baseball League have gone, according to word received here from Winston-Salem, N. C., which is to the effect that this club has put up its guarantee of $1,000 to remain in the league another playing season. A few weeks ago it appeared likely that Winston would drop out of the organization and join possibly the larger circuit and this was considered so likely that the sport writers began speculating as to which city would be taken in to make up the six-club circuit. Both Lynchburg and Roanoke showed interest in the vacancy.

Norfolk.—What customs officials believe to be a plot of enormous proportions to smuggle opium into United States was interrupted here when customs officials arrested fifteen Chinese seamen with between 1,500 and 2,000 pounds of the drug in their possession. Nine of the Chinamen were arrested as they were leaving the British steamer Elmyr Heath, and the other six were apprehended with the drug in trunks and hand baggage as they were about to board a train for New York.

Petersburg.—The coroner's jury probing the death of James Mickens, 35, of this city, who died in the Petersburg Hospital from injuries received when mashed under a freight car while loading corn on a freight car near Dunlop's Station, Chesterfield county, on the Coast Line, returned a verdict that the man died of blood-poisoning. Along with three other men, Mickens was loading a freight car with corn. Three run-away empty cars crashed into the car and in jumping, Mickens was knocked under the car wheels by the automobile truck which had been knocked around by the freight car.

STATE CAPITAL

Pageant Plan Indorsed.

Richmond.—Expressing the opinion that the proposed historical pageant would stimulate the social, commercial and industrial life of the city, and at the same time arouse greater interest in the wealth of romance of Virginia's history, William T. Dabney, business manager of the Chamber of Commerce, made the following statement regarding the spectacle:

"It should be a State-wide proposition concerned with the history of Virginia, that people may be brought to the city from every section of the State and from the outside. To be properly produced, it will be necessary to execute the suggestion on a large scale."

Mr. Dabney opposed the "street fair" idea as being unworthy of the dignity of the celebration and the events it would commemorate. He suggested a four-day pageant commencing on Tuesday and continuing through Friday, with Wednesday and Thursday as the feature days. It was his belief that the event should be confined within the shortest space of time consistent with the ideas it was desired to incorporate in the exhibition. A lagging affair, he warned, would cause a loss of interest and detract from the significance of the occasion.

As to the method of financing the spectacle, Mr. Dabney suggested a public subscription conducted upon a systematic basis. The plan is already being backed by several prominent and influential social and business clubs, and the proposition of a Virginia pageant, somewhat similar to the Mardi Gras of New Orleans, the Not-su-oh of Houston, and the Florida and California celebrations, is rapidly taking form. It is quite likely that the civic organizations and the people of the city interested in the movement will meet before the first of the year to consider the matter in an official manner.

As a practical suggestion, incident to the pageant proper, the idea is being urged that Richmond manufacturers and merchants stage an exhibition of Richmond-made products, a display that would be of interest to thousands of visitors and lend a practical and beneficial trend to the event.

Farmers Indorse Home-Made Goods.

Henrico County Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, in meeting at Murphy's Hotel, passed resolutions approving the action of the Chamber of Commerce in calling on all Richmonders to purchase goods made in Richmond, and resolved to give the movement hearty co-operation. The resolution also called upon Richmond to co-operate with the association and to purchase home-grown products by preference.

Three delegates to the State convention to be held at Lynchburg soon, were elected. They include W. M. Cease, L. D. Ellis and Charles Smith, Jr. Alternates elected were George Hermann, B. D. Kay and W. D. Orange.

Travelers Revive Plans.

Following the widespread interest and indorsement of the historical pageant and Virginia home-coming week for Richmond, the Travelers' Protective Association have revived the plans they formulated in June, 1916, for a similar event to be staged in a "March of Progress Week" in May, 1917. It is the intention of the association to place these plans before the civic and commercial bodies of the city for the purpose of which was to carry on the organization of the pageant week in May of each year.

Government School In So. Richmond.

It is probable that the United States government may establish in Richmond a balloon training school and storage depot, according to letters which have been received by Oliver J. Sands, president of the American National Bank, from W. R. Williams, Assistant Secretary of War. The letters state that such action is being contemplated in connection with utilization of the boiler plant building in South Richmond, built by the government during the war.

Dr. Bryan Is Major.

In recognition of his distinguished services overseas during the world war and his ability as a surgeon, Dr. Robert C. Bryan, of Richmond, has been commissioned a major in the National Guard by Governor Westmoreland Davis.

Walter C. Gannaway, of Lynchburg, was also appointed a first lieutenant in the guard with the First Virginia Infantry.

Pulaski.—Announcement was made that the Pulaski works of the General Chemical Company would decrease production 50 per cent with a corresponding cut in number of employees. This action was taken because of market conditions and in keeping with industrial retrenchment. The wage basis of the employes retained will remain unchanged for the present at least. The employes recently upon their own initiative volunteered to accept a reduction in wages in view of changed conditions.

Danville.—At a banquet here given by the Danville Chamber of Commerce to the Centre College football squad, Governor Edwin P. Morrow, the principal speaker announced that he had made "Bo" McMillan, Center's famous quarterback, a colonel on his staff.

Operated by a gasoline engine and either tractor or horse drawn, a machine has been invented that strips twigs from camphor trees without injury to the trees.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Yellow Fever Has Seen Its Best Days

WASHINGTON. — Remarkable results attained within the last year in the world war against disease waged by the Rockefeller Foundation give definite assurance that yellow fever will be wiped from the globe and the southern part of the United States freed from malaria and hookworm, reports Dr. George E. Vincent, head of the foundation.

The greatest brains in medical science are being mobilized by the foundation in every section of the globe in preparation for next year's campaign, which, according to plans disclosed by Doctor Vincent, will be the most aggressive yet waged in the movement to make the world safe from disease.

So great has been the progress of the fight against yellow fever that the disease is now restricted to a few seed beds, Doctor Vincent announces.

He discloses that it is more than likely that a means of identifying yellow fever has been found through the inventions and experiments of Doctor Idyeo Naguchi.

This distinguished bacteriologist, who is connected with the Rockefeller institute, has discovered a vaccine which has proved effective in protecting nonimmunes from infection.

That the 1921 campaign will be necessary is apparent. Yellow fever was prevalent at all the principal ports on the coast of Mexico this fall, and to prevent its possible spread to the United States the public health service placed quarantine restrictions against all travelers from these ports.

The malady made its appearance in Tampico. Oil companies in the Tampico field were apprehensive of an exodus of the foreign employees that would materially reduce the oil production of the world's greatest field.

Latest "Solution" of the Cyclops Mystery

AN EXPLANATION of the loss of the naval collier Cyclops appears in the columns of a Washington publication called the Pathfinder. The account purports to come from a reader of the paper who does not reveal the source of his information.

The Cyclops, with 293 men and a cargo of manganese ore on board, steamed out of Bridgetown, British Barbados, on March 4, 1918, bound for New York. The account states that off the Barbados at that time, headed toward the coast of the United States, was the German yacht-cruiser Waibiingen, camouflaged as a merchantman flying the American flag and displaying the name "State of Maine." This vessel was loaded with gas shells and had come from Pola, Austria, to act as mother ship off the Atlantic coast to a fleet of German submarines. The gas shells were to have been distributed to the submarines, and these craft were to have thrown the shells into American coast cities.

At midnight on March 4 the captain of the Waiblingen made out the lights of the Cyclops and managed to learn her identity. The Waiblingen sank the Cyclops with a mine at daybreak on March 5. The Cyclops, a great, cumbersome vessel, created such disturbance on the surface as she sank that she listed the Waiblingen to her beam ends. An explosion occurred on the Waiblingen and the cargo of gas shells blew up, releasing dense clouds of poison which spread over the Caribbean sea.

The first officer of the German ship, Herbert Wichman, is said to have made his way to the coast of Texas and died in Houston, Tex., on March 20.

Program of Farmers' National Council

ASK FARMERS TO APPROVE ITS PLANS FOR FEDERAL LOAN
PACKING HOUSE CONTROL
RESTORATION OF RAILROADS TO GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

ALL farm organizations of the country which heretofore have not indorsed legislative plans of the Farmers' National council have been asked by the council to approve the following legislative program:

Packing house control by the government.

Restoration of the railroads to government operation and for government ownership with a majority of the board of directors to be appointed by the government representing the public.

Creation of a short-time credit system for farmers, extending and strengthening the farm land bank system and amending the federal reserve act by limiting the spread between rates at which member banks receive money and the rates at which they loan it, to one per cent.

Payment of the war's cost by taxes on estates, incomes, excess profits, the value of land and other natural resources held for speculation and a rapidly progressive tax on all property with an exemption of $25,000.

Repeal of the Jones shipping law, retention of American ships by the people and their operation directly by lease or charter with government regulation of ocean freights.

Government ownership of natural resources still in public ownership and development thereof for service and not for profit.

Appeal for support of this program was made by George P. Hampton, managing director of the Farmers' National council to the following:

J. R. Howard, president American Farm Bureau federation; S. J. Lowell, master National Grange; C. S. Barrett, president of National Farmers' union; Milo D. Campbell, president National Milk producers' association; W. L. Drummond, chairman Board International Farm congress, and O. G. Smith, president Farmers National congress.

Benefactor Halo for King Charles II?

TRAVELERS returned from western Canada bring cheering news to the thirsty souls who have been depressed by the recent press dispatches from that part of the neighboring dominion to the effect that the American drought was in danger of spreading to that area. These press dispatches told of various forms of prohibition measures being voted on in the Northwest.

According to these travelers, western Canada, from Hudson bay to Vancouver, will remain wet for a long time to come, 98 years and 10 months, to be exact.

This situation is due to a charter granted the Hudson's Bay company by Charles II in 1670. This charter not only gave to the gentlemen adventurers securing it the right to barter for furs and skins in the wilderness, but also bestowed on them the power to distill and dispense strong waters on the premises of their trading posts for all the years the charter ran. This charter was recently extended some years by the king of England, and cannot be canceled, annulled or even curtailed until 2018, the returned travelers declare, while being interviewed.

The question, as a result of the recent prohibition elections in several of the provinces of western Canada, will be decided in the highest courts.

The "returned travelers" have got at least one thing wrong. In 1870, just 200 years after the granting of the charter, Canada took over the vested rights of the "H. B. C." and it became a simple trading company by imperial decree. The company now does a real estate and mail order business.

Where Some American Pennies Are Going

THE Junior Red Cross of America donated 200,000 francs for the development of children's farm colonies which are being created at various points in France. The new colonies take the form of agricultural schools for the war orphans.

Many public-spirited owners of large estates in France have offered to take groups of from 20 to 40 parentless children and give them homes on farms where they will not only be sheltered, fed, clothed and sent to academic schools, but will be given a solid training in the principles of modern scientific farming.

To further the scheme for succoring France's war orphans and providing the country with a future body of scientifically trained agriculturists the Junior Red Cross has allotted 10,000 francs to each of the agricultural colonies established.

These donations will be used to improve the home surroundings of the children, provide them with books, games and other educational influences, and thus contribute to raising the intellectual standard of the country's future farmers.

Nine such farm communities, which are run under French government supervision, have already been endowed in this way by the Junior Red Cross with funds provided by the school children of America.

It is planned to subsidize 20 agricultural schools in all, the entire project representing a gift to France's little war sufferers of 200,000 francs.

Probably the pennies of the school children of America could be put to no better use, for the salvation of France must come out of her soil.